THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): In accordance with the VIIth Plan strategy for the Irrigation Sector, priority in the allocation of funds will be given to projects which are in an advanced stage of implementation and are capable of yielding full or partial benefits and to externally aided projects. Moreover, the work relating to surveys and exploration of ground water is being intensified and the utilisation of the potential created is being stepped up through the Command Area Development Programme. An outlay of Rs. 2716.33 crores is proposed for major, medium and minor irrigation during 1986-87.

Supply of drinking water in the Country

440. SHRI J.P. GOYAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a mid-term appraisal of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981—90), the World Health Organisation has found that India has been losing every year more man-days through water-borne diseases that through industrial disputes;

(b) whether any long term plan has been prepared for the supply of 'safe' drinking water to all the problem villages and towns/cities in the country; and

(c) the broad features thereof and the capital outlay involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No such report has come to the notice of this Ministry.

(b) and (c) The information is given in the statement attached.

Statement

The National Master Plan for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981—1991) originally contemplated that 100 per cent of the urban and rural population would be provided with safe and adequate drinking water facilities by 1991. A recent Mid Decade Review of the programmes undertaken by the States in the context of the Decade has indicated that with the scale of resources made available during the Seventh Five Year Plan, it may be possible to provide safe and adequate drinking water facilities only to 90 per cent of the urban population and 85 per cent of rural population by March, 1991.

2. During the Sixth Five Year Plan the objective was to cover all problem villages identified in 1980 (about 2.31 lakhs villages). Out of this, only about 1.92 lakhs villages could be covered till 31.3.1985, leaving a balance of about 39,000 problem villages to be covered during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Department of Rural Development has indicated that during the Seventh Five Year Plan, priority would be given to coverage of problem villages which have spilled over to the Seventh Five Year Plan followed by problem villages identified subsequently and full coverage of partially covered villages.

3. During the Seventh Five Year Plan an outlay of about Rs. 3454.47 crores has been provided for rural water supply (Rs. 2253.25 crores under State Sector MNP and Rs. 1201.22 crores under Central Sector Accelerated Rural Development). The Seventh Five Year Plan provides an outlay of Rs. 2935.64 crores under the State Sector for urban water supply and sanitation. Besides, an amount

of Rs. 20 crores has been provided towards equity contribution from urban Water Supply sector for the proposed Financing Institution for urban infrastructure including urban water supply and sanitation.

Subletting of Government Accommodation

441. SHRI J.P. GOYAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Government quarters in Delhi which have been got vacated on the basis of sub-letting by Govenment employees during the period from January, 1985 to 30th Mach, 1986;

(b) what are basis on which Government come to the conclusion that a quanter has been sublet to an unauthorised peron;

(c) what penalty is imposed on the Government employee for subletting Government accommodation alltted to them; and

(d) whether it is proposed to take an affiidavit from all those Government employees who have been allotted Government accommodation to the effect that they have not sublet the accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The total number of Government quarters which have been got vacated on the basis of subletting by Government employees during the period from January, 1985 to 30th March, 1986 is 223. Remaining cases are under process.

(b) On receipt of specific complaint of subletting, the quarter is got inspected by the Gazetted Officer. If subletting is suspected by the Inspecting Officer, the allottee is given an opportunity to appear before the Deciding Authority to prove his normal stay in the quarter with the help of documentary proofs like Ration Card, CGHS Card, letters received at the quarter and School certificate of children etc. The Deciding Authority after going through the documents. Inspection Report and Oral evidence given by the allottee at the time of hearing, decides the case on merits.

(c) Where subletting is proved, action is taken to immediately cancel the allotment and initiate eviction proceedings for getting the house vacated from the unauthorised occupants and also debar the Govt. Official from allotment for upto a period of 3 years. Penality is also imposed by way of increasing rent for the period of overstay. Concerned Deptt. is also informed to take action in accordance with the O.M. No. 11013|14|85-Estt. (A) dated 6-3-1986 issued by the Deptt. of Personnel and Training.

(d) At present there is no such proposal

Low cost housing projects

442. SHRI J. P. GOYAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have undertaken recently some low cost housing projects; and

(b) if so, the details of the projects and the locations thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Housing is a State subject and the States|Union Territories are undertaking schemes under their plans for various target groups in accordance with the Plan priorities. The programmes in this regard include the schemes for assistance through Housing and Urban Development Corporation for construction of houses for economically weaker sections, the plan scheme for allotment of housesites and provision of construction assistance to rural landless workers to step up housing facilities for them and the provision of finances for low income groups through institutional assistance.